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of the marine flora of the region; but the present paper, besides contributing much to our knowledge of species already found there, adds twenty-four, of which seven are new to science. This brings the total of species to 167; and if we compare this number with the corresponding figures for other regions, it must be borne in mind that the author, perhaps more than any other algologist, defines species in a very broad way, often including under one specific name several forms that are elsewhere considered distinct.

Even without this allowance, however, the number must be considered very high for an arctic flora. Two causes have contributed to increase the number — the careful study of minute epiphytic and parasitic forms, and knowledge of deep-water forms obtained by extensive dredging.

Like its predecessor, the paper is illustrated by figures in the text; the latter is in French, however, instead of Danish; a change that will be regarded as an advantage by its readers, unless they are ultra-patriotic Danes. F. S. COLLINS.

Botanical Notes. — The localization of the alkaloid in Cinchona has been investigated by Dr. Lotsy, whose studies of Taxodium are familiar to American botanists, and who is now connected with the laboratories which the Dutch government has established in its Indian colonies, for the investigation of the quinine-producing trees. His conclusions form No. 1 of the laboratory contributions of the *Gouvernement's Kinaonderneming*, printed at Batavia, a quarto of 128 pages, containing two folding plates and accompanied by an atlas of twenty colored plates of larger size.

Professor W. W. Bailey, of Brown University, communicates the following observations upon a South African species, in which proterandry was previously recorded by the same author in 1886.

"I have had a plant of *Veltheimia viridifolia* for some twenty years, and this year, after a long interval, it is blooming. The flowers, each of which has a long period of anthesis, are proterandrous, the stamens preceding the pistils several days in their development. They are slightly exserted, and the style, when finally it appears, is long exserted. The perianth is withering-persistent, and the raceme of some twenty or thirty flowers is over a month in blooming — perhaps two months in the development of its foot-long scape."

Boerlage's *Flora van Nederlendsch Indië*, with Part II of the second volume, recently issued, completes the Gamopetalæ, including the families Oleaceæ to Plantaginaceæ.

The *Bulletin* of the Torrey Botanical Club for March contains a revision of the United States species of Dolicholus (Rhynchosia), by Miss Vail; notes on some new and little known plants of the Alabama flora, by Dr. Mohr; new plants from Wyoming, by Professor Nelson; some new species from Washington, by K. M. Wiegand; and Part XXVI of the enumeration of the plants collected by Dr. H. H. Rusby in South America, 1885–86.

Part II of the current volume of *Minnesota Botanical Studies* contains articles on a considerable range of botanical subjects, among which are one or two of morphological and physiological value.

Professor Nelson tells in *Bulletin No. 40* of the Wyoming Experiment Station about the trees of that state. Characters of easy application are employed for their ready determination.

The newly begun *Comunicaciones* of the Museo Nacional of Buenos Aires contain articles by Spegazzini descriptive of South American phanerogams.

To students of the ecological phases of plant distribution an article by Jaccard on "La Flore du Haut Bassin de la Sallanche et du Trient," in the *Revue Générale de Botanique* for March 15, will prove of interest.

Anemone, the "wind-flower" of most persons, is said, by C. H. Toy, in *Rhodora* for March, to be really the flower of Na'mān — another name for Adonis, from whose blood the red anemone is supposed to have sprung.

Anemone riparia, a large-flowered, slender-fruited form of the northern Atlantic region, is separated from *A. virginiana* and *A. cylindrica* by M. L. Fernald in *Rhodora* for March.

Epilobium obcordatum and *Ceanothus integerrimus*, of California, are figured in the *Botanical Magazine* for February.

Viburnum lantanoides, which is commonly described as of irregular or straggling habit of growth, is shown by Dr. Ida Keller to have a decided tendency to the sympodial method of branching. — *Proc. Phila. Acad.*, 1898.

Cirrhopetalum robustum, a new Guinea orchid, is said, by MacMahon, in the *Queensland Agricultural Journal* for January, to be a good example of a carrion plant. Its flowers are pollinated by blue-bottle flies by aid of a very ingenious mechanism.

To the *Journal* of the Elisha Mitchell Scientific Society for 1898 Mr. W. W. Ashe contributes a paper on the dichotomous group of Panicum in the eastern United States. Seventy-four species — a considerable number of them new in the belief of the author — are described.

Biological notes on Indian bamboos are contributed to the January number of *The Indian Forester* by Sir Dietrich Brandis.

The toxic effects of sleepy grass, *Stipa robusta*, are being discussed by the medical and pharmaceutical press. The *Bulletin of Pharmacy* for March contains an interesting résumé of some of the recent observations.

In Nos. 8 and 9 of his "Studies in the Cyperaceæ," reprinted from recent numbers of the *American Journal of Science*, Mr. Holm treats of the genera Scleria and Lipocarpha.

Evergreens, and how they shed their leaves, is the title of *Teacher's Leaflet* No. 13, of the College of Agriculture of Cornell University.

The histological generic characters of the North American Taxaceæ and Coniferæ are well presented by Professor Penhallow in a paper reprinted from the *Transactions* of the Royal Society of Canada.

Even greenhouses, when at all extensive, have their own spontaneous flora. In the *Verhandlungen des Botanischen Vereins der Provinz Brandenburg* for 1898 P. Hennings enumerates a considerable number of fungi observed in the plant houses of the Berlin botanic garden, and finds not a few of them new to science. In *Rhodora* for May, M. Hollis Webster also publishes a similar article, dealing with fungi observed in the United States.

Collecting and preserving marine algæ, a subject of interest to every visitor to the seashore, is treated at considerable length by Professor Setchell in *Erythea* for March.

Berg und Schmidt's Atlas der Officiellen Pflanzen, of which a second edition is being issued under the care of Drs. Meyer and Schumann, has completed the third volume, which contains Pls. XCV–CXXXII.

In the *Pharmaceutical Journal*, beginning with the issue for February 25, Mr. F. Ransom is publishing a series of articles on the origin and meaning of the names of medicinal plants — these being arranged in the familiar sequence of Durand's Index.